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SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1913.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION

There is apparently not much love  
in the Republican party for the South-  
ern brother. He cannot deliver the  
goods. Therefore, cast him into the  
outer fire.

It is a sad situation in which the  
Southern Republican finds himself. In  
the South he is ostracized because po-  
litically he affiliates with the negroes,  
and in the North he is regarded with  
suspicion, being rarely given credit for  
genuine devotion to principle, and  
regarded rather as a patron of the of-  
ficial pie-counter. Republicans—Black  
Republicans, at least—are not allowed  
to vote in the South, and the number  
of Republican ballots is, therefore,  
ridiculously small. Notwithstanding this,  
the basis of representation in a  
Republican national convention is the  
same as Alabama as it is for Massa-  
chusetts—two delegates from each Con-  
gressional district and four delegates—  
at-large. Consequently, the Southern  
States are represented by over 300 dele-  
gates, or one-fifth of the entire num-  
ber. When it comes to a close fight for  
the Presidential nomination these dele-  
gates may be the deciding factor, al-  
though their States will not contribute  
a single electoral vote to the election  
of the nominee.

Therefore there is great hue and  
cry among Northern Republicans. It is  
not the first time that it has been  
raised. Just now, however, it has been  
raised. In the last Re-  
publican convention Mr. Taft's nomi-  
nation was effected by the votes of  
Southern delegates, with resultant  
charges of fraud and corruption, and  
this gave many Republicans a legiti-  
mate excuse for breaking away from  
their party. In order to bring these  
wanderers back into the fold the  
Southern Republican is to be sacrificed.

## The Change Likely to Occur.

There is, of course, an outward  
show of fairness in the contention that  
the South ought not to be such a domi-  
nant factor in a Republican conven-  
tion. At the same time, whenever the  
question of reducing Southern repre-  
sentation has been broached in the  
past it has been vetoed. It was at-  
tempted at the convention in Minneap-  
olis, which nominated Benjamin Har-  
rison, and was defeated. It met the  
same fate in 1908 at Chicago, when  
Theodore Roosevelt opposed it be-  
cause he held the Southern delegates—  
mostly officeholders—lined up for Taft.  
Now, however, a change is likely to  
occur. Conditions are different. It is  
not so much that the conscience of the  
Republican party is awakened to the  
 enormity of the situation, but sepa-  
rated elements find in the proposed re-  
form an excuse for getting together.

When the Republican leaders as-  
sembled recently in Washington this  
question of Southern representation was  
the uppermost topic. In fact, only  
one other question, the recognition of  
primary elections, was seriously con-  
sidered. According to these Republi-  
cans, the entire country is tremen-  
dously excited over the awful possi-  
bilities of the Southern delegates' dic-  
tating the nomination of a candidate.  
The national committee present,  
with the exception of those from the  
South, were unanimous upon this point.  
In Illinois, says Committee-man West  
there is a strong sentiment in favor  
of a change in representation; in New  
Hampshire, according to Committee-  
man Estabrook, the present conditions  
are regarded as manifestly unfair; and  
in other sections the voice of protest  
is equally strong. There is some doubt  
whether the national committee has the  
authority to change the basis of rep-  
resentation, but if the legal commit-  
tee, appointed to examine and report  
upon this question, shall decide af-  
firmatively, there will be a battle  
royal when the national committee  
meets next fall. Already efforts are  
being made to poll the members of  
the committee in order to ascertain  
how the question will be decided. The  
result thus far obtained shows that the  
result will be very close. Political  
expediency, however, demands that  
there shall be a reform, and consid-  
erations of this nature will influence  
many votes.

## The Other Side of the Shield.

Widespread discussion of the ques-  
tion of reducing Southern representa-  
tion will certainly attract attention to

the other side of the shield. If South-  
ern Republicans are to be penalized  
because their vote is absurdly small,  
what is to be done regarding Southern  
representation in Congress?

There is one amendment to the Con-  
stitution which bears directly upon  
this situation, but it might as well be  
written upon the tossing waves of the  
briny deep. The fourteenth amend-  
ment provides that when the right to  
vote at any Federal or State election  
is denied to any male inhabitants of a  
State, or is in any way abridged, ex-  
cept for participation in rebellion or  
other crime, the basis of representa-  
tion therein shall be reduced in the  
proportion which the number of such  
male citizens shall bear to the whole  
number of male citizens twenty-one  
years of age in such State.

This is a very plain and specific  
provision. Everybody knows that it is  
being constantly violated, disregarded,  
and set at naught. In the South large  
numbers of male citizens are denied  
the right to vote. That this denial is  
for the public welfare does not change  
the fact that no attempt is made to  
enforce the provisions of the Constitu-  
tion. The present Republican dilem-  
ma is not unlikely to focus atten-  
tion. The claim will be made that if  
the people of the South want to dis-  
franchise the negro for local reasons,  
eliminating him as a factor in elec-  
tions, they should not use him as a  
basis for counting a large population.  
In other words, it will be held that  
the South should not have its cake  
and eat it, too.

## The Voting Strength in the South.

Voting conditions in the South are  
certainly unique and are now likely  
to be more thoroughly analyzed than  
ever before.

A Kansas Congressman once made  
the assertion in his speech that there  
were more votes cast for him in his  
one district than for all the Congress-  
men in the eight districts of Missis-  
sippi. It is not easy nowadays to  
verify a statement of this character.  
The Southern Congressmen are be-  
coming wise in their day and gener-  
ation. They do not now include in  
their biographies in the Congressional  
Directory the figures of their election.  
Only three of the eight members of  
the Mississippi delegation give any  
data, and the total vote of these three  
districts was less than 20,000. Only  
one member of the seven in the Ar-  
kansas delegation records the vote cast  
for him, and it is significant that he  
is contributing his biography to the  
directory for the first time. There are  
nine districts in Alabama, but figures  
are given in only five instances. Every  
one of the seven South Carolina mem-  
bers avoids presenting any data. The  
Louisiana members are likewise un-  
communicative. In fact, the searcher  
after facts as to the number of votes  
cast in Southern Congressional dis-  
tricts is struck by the fact that the  
Congressional Directory is anything  
but a mine of information.

With the almost solitary exception of  
former Representative Crumpacker of  
Indiana, no one has attempted to se-  
cure an enforcement of the constitu-  
tional provision already quoted, al-  
though the Republican national plat-  
forms have repeatedly demanded that  
such enforcement be made. The con-  
ditions which lead to the necessity for  
Republican action cannot fail to be  
included in the discussion and will  
thus become emphasized throughout  
the country. One reason why nothing  
has been done in the past is the re-  
membrance of what happened in the  
South in reconstruction days. Sentim-  
ent which favors white supremacy in  
the South is quite general. It is far  
more universal, in fact, than a willing-  
ness to allow the Southern States to  
restrict the voting in order to accom-  
plish one result and yet to numerate  
the disfranchised voter in order to in-  
crease representation in Congress.

## The Republican Programme.

It is idle, of course, to talk about  
enforcing the fourteenth amendment  
as long as the Democratic party is in  
control of the government. It remains  
for the Republican party to consider  
whether it shall recognize and con-  
done Southern conditions by reducing  
Southern representation.

It is assumed that many Republicans  
are willing and anxious to return to  
the party and only need a plausible ex-  
cuse. The Republican leaders, when  
they were in Washington, insisted  
that the signs of consolidation were at  
hand. They argue that Roosevelt has  
touched his zenith. It is said that his  
three factors which contributed to his  
large vote last year—the weakness of  
Taft's candidacy, the charge that Taft  
was the beneficiary of a fraudulent  
nomination, and the belief that Roose-  
velt was an unbeatable man of des-  
tiny—no longer exist. Much reliance,  
too, is placed upon the expectation that  
the glowing promises made for the  
new tariff law will not be realized,  
but that business will materially suffer.  
In that event, the Republicans hope  
that the Progressives will return to  
their old allegiance, knowing that if  
the party remains divided the Demo-  
cratic organization cannot be ousted  
from power.

If it has done nothing else, the meet-  
ing of the Republican committee has  
inspired the rank and file of the party  
with the knowledge that there is no  
intention of allowing the next politi-  
cal contest to go by default. There is  
to be co-operation between the national  
and Congressional committees, and

the conference which is to be held  
next year will infuse further life into  
the party. Everything depends upon  
the outcome of the tariff legislation.

## Up from the Ranks.

Secretary Daniels' decision to re-  
serve for enlisted men the ten assist-  
ant paymasterships, which will be va-  
cated on July 1, marks an important  
departure in policy. Enlisted men  
hitherto have entered the pay corps,  
after passing the necessary examina-  
tions, but for the first time the ap-  
pointments, in this instance, are to be  
limited to them.

Moreover, it is generally understood  
that the examination is to be such that  
the men will have an excellent chance  
of passing. They will be tested on  
their knowledge of the more practical  
elements of the paymaster's profession.  
Civilian candidates will have no chance  
of gaining commissions unless they en-  
list and come before the examining  
board as bluejackets. By this route  
many enlisted men of the army have  
won their way to commissions. Many  
a United States marine officer has a  
credible record in the ranks. If they  
pass the examinations twelve war-  
rant officers of the navy may annually  
become commissioned officers. But  
few apply and fewer pass. There are  
in the line of the navy but few "mus-  
tangs," as those who rise from the ranks  
are known.

The character of the enlisted per-  
sonnel of the navy is admirable. The  
average age of a battleship crew is  
only about twenty-three years. A  
young enlisted man of twenty-five with  
the brains to pass a stiff examination  
should be still plastic enough to con-  
form to the molding influence of his  
associations in the ward room.

But it will be a mistake to make  
the examination easy merely for the sake  
of getting enlisted men into the com-  
missioned personnel. Midshipmen do  
not enter the navy from Annapolis  
without a long and grueling four  
years of study and discipline. All en-  
listed men will get the discipline by  
the very nature of their service. They  
should not expect to win shoulder  
straps without study. Although Rear  
Admiral Sampson was bitterly criti-  
cized because he pronounced a gunner  
applicant for commission "socially un-  
fitted," this consideration must be  
heeded in the selection of "officers and  
gentlemen." The place which capable  
officers who have risen from the ranks  
hold in the esteem of their fellow-of-  
ficers from Annapolis clearly demon-  
strate that the navy's view of such  
matters is far from narrow.

## As to Mr. R. D. Deems.

We are in receipt of the following  
communication, written on a postal  
card, addressed to the editor from the  
Raleigh Hotel:

Editor of Herald: The United  
States Senate committee's report that  
the civil service law has been  
violated in many cases puts the  
Herald in a bad light, as it stated  
there is no grounds for the as-  
sertion that the Republicans had  
not violated the law. Honest read-  
ers know that the writer of that  
article is either grossly ignorant,  
or else has been bribed to write  
falsehoods. Can a decent paper  
attempt to employ such characters?  
The courts will give it a test.  
(Signed)  
R. D. DEEMS.

Evidently Mr. Deems started out to  
say, before he became tangled up in  
a double negative, that The Herald  
asserted that no grounds exist for the  
assertion that the Republicans have  
abused the civil service law.

But brushing aside as not important  
Mr. Deems' difficulties with the Eng-  
lish language "as she is wrote," his  
indictment seems to be weak in two  
essential particulars. In the first place,  
The Herald has never said that the  
Republicans did or did not violate the  
civil service. In the second place, no  
Senate committee, as far as we can  
ascertain, has made any report bear-  
ing upon civil service conditions.

Of course, we do not take seriously  
any communication from a man whose  
name in itself offers no means of iden-  
tification—for Mr. Deems' name is not  
in the city directory, the telephone di-  
rectory, the Congressional Directory,  
nor was he yesterday, nor had he been  
either a guest or employed at the  
Raleigh Hotel, the name of which he  
so ostentatiously inscribes at the top  
of his communication.

We are using this valuable space  
largely to indicate to our readers the  
probable basis of 99 out of every 100  
charges of misrepresentation made  
against reputable newspapers.

It may yet be shown that Dr. Fried-  
mann is a cousin of Dr. Cook.

That ventricle in the Roosevelt case  
which couldn't talk may have been think-  
ing of what would happen to him if the  
evidence demanded a verdict for the de-  
fendant.

Vice President Marshall has just been  
appointed senior deacon of a Masonic  
Grand Lodge, which shows that a Vice  
President can be useful as well as an or-  
nament.

Hal Chase has just got married, and  
now it is up to him to make a home run  
every evening.

Some people may have thought the col-  
onel never took water.

Mayor Gaynor says the exposure of  
graft has had a bad effect on the police  
force. It certainly did on some parts of it.

Really, why not call it the Underwood-  
row bill?

But that Congress will never pass a law  
making it unlawful to give money to the  
baseball games.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

JUNE JINGLE.  
Now for happy days of June, when all  
nature is in bloom,  
When the players down the base lines  
gaily slide,  
When the people wait on the  
sweet girl graduates  
And the rest are buying presents for  
the bride.

Now for happy days of June, when the  
pumpkin and prune  
Are in blossom on the creeper and the  
tree;  
When the weather's always fine and the  
lambkins and the lambs  
Try to dance the festive tango in their  
glaze.

Misdirected Generosity.  
What makes nature so lavish with feet  
and ears and an earg with eyelashes  
and ruffled complexions?

Products of the Plains.  
"Where do you get your cowboys and  
cowgirls from?"  
"Partly from theatrical agencies in  
New York and partly in Chicago."

A Thankless Business.  
"Job was the most patient man, wasn't  
he, father?"  
"Yes, he was the most patient man.  
Everybody imposed on him."  
"And what business was he in?"  
"He kept a drug store, I judge."

Plenty of Time.  
Now assure skits above us beam  
And nature seems to smile.  
But I would not be anxious, friend,  
To picnic for a while.

Something Notable.  
"Woman has made the greatest chemi-  
cal discovery of the age."  
"What?"  
"Nothing to relieve pain or prolong  
life, no doubt."  
"Tush, no. It's the finest complexion  
preparation ever compounded by the  
hands of man."

Not Legible.  
"I wonder who wrote me this letter."  
"There's a name signed at the bottom  
of it, isn't there?"  
"Yes, and that's what set me to wonder-  
ing."

Too Much.  
"Why did you get rid of your parrot?"  
"The poor bird meant nothing by its prop-  
erty."  
"I could stand its profanity, but it was  
learning to yodel."

BEACH COVERED WITH FISH.  
Crows Gather in Thousands of Little  
Shiners at Night.

San Jose (Cal.) Dispatch.  
Thousands of fish coming on the  
sands at Santa, three miles below San  
Juan Capistrano, furnished a most un-  
usual sight and gave an opportunity for  
the capture by hand of many hundreds  
of fish.

Three moonlight nights of each of the  
three spring months the fish, which re-  
sembles the smelt, goes on the sands to  
spawn. The larger waves carry the fish  
up and leave them floating on the sand,  
flashing in the moonlight. The beach for  
nearly half a mile on both sides of the  
mouth of San Juan Creek was literally  
covered with the fish. A north wind  
recently. The run commenced soon after  
midnight.

The coming of the fish is a great occa-  
sion in the San Juan Capistrano Mission.  
People gathered from far and  
near, and nearly every one returned with  
half a flour sack filled with the beauties.  
Eight to ten automobile loads of Santa  
Anas were on hand.

Those times who have observed these  
runs for many years say that the fish  
come up to spawn on three successive  
nights, commencing with the third night  
after the full moon in March, April, and  
May, and the last time the church  
place on the range county coast where the  
fish spawn is at Sierra, in San Diego  
County, near the Orange County line at  
San Onofre, similar runs occur.

THE REIGN OF RAGTIME.  
From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Now comes forward Victor Herbert,  
the composer of American classical mu-  
sic, with the assertion that ragtime is  
dire and that they will get it, and that  
no amount of growling on the part of  
the critics will stop them from having it.  
This is undoubtedly true. The people  
are coming to the ragtime. They usually  
secure what they demand. No one will  
question Victor Herbert's wisdom  
in making such a prophecy. But why  
should not the critics growl? It is their  
right to complain, and to complain as  
long and as loud as they wish. There is  
logical reason for their growl. They con-  
scientiously hate to see the public taste  
soiled by the low dance music. The  
beautiful compositions so dear to our  
fathers and grandfathers give way to  
the vulgar musical abuse of today.

When we listen back to the days of  
genius and art, and recall the roguish  
of "Nellie Gray," "My Old Kentucky  
Home," "Grandfather's Clock," "Old  
Tray" and the melodies of that genera-  
tion, we cannot but feel a regret that  
the ragtime has drifted into its present  
lawdy condition.

What did our grandfathers know of  
the "Turkey Trot" and the "Tango"?  
What did they know of the dithyrambic  
of today?

Worse still is the disposition of our  
modern song writers to transcribe the  
beautiful song melodies of lasting fame  
to humor and ragtime taste. Mendel-  
sohn's "Spring Song" and the famous  
march from "Midsummer Night's Dream"  
have both been converted to the pur-  
poses of rag. So has that divinely beau-  
tiful "Trauerlied" of Schumann. Even an  
attempt was made to rewrite "The Rose-  
tree," but public sympathy did not ex-  
tend so far.

The music of today cannot approach  
the harmony of a generation ago. No  
lover of the old music can hear the  
ragtime rhythm and movements of the  
dances of our grandmothers' day.

In dress and dance, in song and story,  
the radical change of the time is shown.  
And there is little to commend in any of  
the four.

Victor Herbert may have been promp-  
ted in his prophecy because of disgust,  
for he is a composer whose genius has  
attained the heights of the old music of  
Europe as well as music lovers of his  
own.

But admitting that the people will have  
what they want, the critics must be al-  
lowed the privilege of growling as much  
as they like.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN W. LEWIS.  
An honest, hard man has gone,  
And those they reach one in  
the realm of law and light,  
Where truth is truth and right is right.

I knew him in my boyhood days,  
And loved his pleasant, genial ways;  
His heart and hand was warm and true  
As he walked through the world's dew.

When summer's day was at its best,  
He would be found in the forest's breast,  
Who fought for right and the right  
And conquered in the battles of life.

Today beneath the sad and dim  
We lay him in the ground of life,  
Where the stars of heaven look down  
And the angels sing in the choir of life.

Long may his memory live and glow  
While we honor his name and his way,  
Where all the stars of heaven look down  
And the angels sing in the choir of life.

JOHN A. JONES.

## DAYS OF "JEEBACK" IN MAINE.

A Drink That Keeps the Doctor  
and the Puffer Compulsory.  
Waverley (Maine) Correspondent.

Waterbury is fairly dry just now. The  
old rounders say they can get enough  
hard stuff to keep them going, but that  
it is next to impossible to find a bottle  
of cold beer. Even hard stuff is being  
sold very cautiously, one dealer having  
drunk the system of putting out  
drinks up to 8 o'clock in the morning  
and the confining himself to the bottle  
trade for the remainder of the day, as  
this can be handled more safely.

"Jeeback" is very plentiful, as is al-  
ways the case in very dry times. For  
those not familiar with the trade, it  
may be explained that "jeeback" cov-  
ers a multitude of sins in the rum busi-  
ness. It may consist of straight alco-  
hol, alcohol and water, or a combina-  
tion of chemicals that leaves the ex-  
perienced drinker in a state of affairs  
after his first experience with the mix-  
ture. When it is real dry, it is difficult  
to handle straight alcohol, and the  
humblest recipe for imitation whisky  
is resorted to. Then the doctors are  
busy at the police station with cases of  
intemperance, heart failure, madness, and  
all sorts of nerve and brain ailments  
caused by overindulgence of powerful drugs  
mixed with a careless hand and drunk  
in innocent ignorance.

Strange stories are told in the police  
court the next morning and those not fa-  
miliar with "jeeback" would be astound-  
ed at the apparent "pipe dreams" put  
forth in defense of victims too bewil-  
dered to know just what hit them. The  
Maine drinker is fairly wise to "jeeback"  
and avoids it. He can, but the  
stranger within the State falls an easy  
victim, cluttering the police records and  
keeping the patrolmen busy.

These are the days of "jeeback," there-  
fore, plenty can be found, but stuff it  
to drink is scarce.

STILL A BACHELOR AT 102.  
H. Crichton, of Caterham, Lives  
101 Years Without Medicine.

From a London Letter.  
In the pleasant valley of Caterham,  
some twenty miles outside London, there  
lives a centenarian who boasts that he  
is the oldest bachelor in England and has  
lived 101 years without taking medicine.

He is Robert Crichton, who was born in  
Caterham on April 2, 1812. He is a de-  
scendant of the Crichtons of Cluny, the  
branch of the family to which belonged  
the "Admirable Crichton."

Starting life as a solicitor, at the age  
of twenty-seven he went to Australia with  
his brother James, and the two entered  
into partnership with an army surgeon  
and acquired a cattle farm 60 square  
miles in area. Here their sister joined  
the two brothers, and the three resolved  
never to marry, a compact that was  
faithfully kept.

After twenty years the brothers and  
sister returned to England with a  
fortune and bought a house in Horsham,  
Sussex, where they lived until they  
moved to Caterham twenty-two years  
ago. After examining the Mardens es-  
tate, which they contemplated buying,  
Crichton asked to be the wife of the  
yard, saying that it was there they  
would best find out if it was a healthy  
place to live in. The ages on the tomb-  
stones were heard of with satisfaction and  
they bought the estate.

The brother and sister have died, but  
Robert, on the eve of his 102d year, is  
still strong. He is a nonsmoker and al-  
most a teetotaler, and he has a good  
stiff. Up to the age of ninety-seven he  
played billiards with some skill, but fail-  
ing sight made him give up the game.

LETTER DELAYED 20 YEARS.  
Announcement of California Wed-  
ding in 1893 Just Delivered.

San Francisco Dispatch to the New York Sun.  
A letter posted in Oakland twenty years  
ago has just been delivered at the office  
of the San Francisco Board of Education.  
Found in box by carrier was written on  
it to explain why it had lain so long  
neglected.

The envelope contained a card an-  
nouncing the marriage of Joseph B.  
Tracy and Nellie C. Wallace on Thurs-  
day, May 15, 1893, at the California Col-  
lege in Oakland, and stating that they  
would be at home in Tulare, Cal., after  
the wedding.

The housewife of "mediated" girls  
in San Francisco, and stating that they  
would be at home in Tulare, Cal., after  
the wedding.

The envelope was addressed to Mrs. Louise  
Humphrey-Smith, teacher of elocution,  
San Francisco. On the envelope was a  
stamp of the Columbian Exposition issue  
commemorating the World's Fair at  
Chicago.

The San Francisco postmark of May  
22, 1893, was on it, indicating that it  
was received on this side of the bay. Ap-  
parently it was sent back to Oakland, the  
Oakland stamp of May 1893, and also of  
April 1913, being on it. It has been sent  
to the Board of Education with the idea  
that Mrs. Humphrey-Smith, being desig-  
nated as a teacher, can be reached in  
this way if still living here.

AN OPIUM BONFIRE.  
Burning the Paraphernalia for Pre-  
paring the Drug.

From a Shanghai Cablegram.  
A quantity of opium pipes, lamps, and  
paraphernalia for the preparing of the  
drug, to the total value of more than  
\$200,000, was publicly burned in the  
presence of Chinese officials and a squad  
of soldiers on the empty space of ground  
between the British concession in Hsiao-  
kow.

The goods represented the results of a  
month's raiding in and about the city.  
The opium, which was the native product,  
and the other articles were piled in a  
heap opposite the Ningpo Club and were  
thoroughly soaked in kerosene and pack-  
ed round about with firewood.

This was set fire to, kerosene being  
poured on, and when the pile was well  
ignited, the Chinese officials and soldiers  
showed signs of dying dance. Not a day  
was left. The burning is carried out  
once a month, this being the second time,  
and a different place is assigned for each  
fire. The opium and articles were wholly  
confiscated from smokers. The smokers  
were fined or imprisoned.

Keep Your Mind Young.  
From the Baltimore Evening Post.

A Bostonian who rounded out a full  
century of life on last Monday and who  
declared on his hundredth birthday that  
"I feel just as active as when I was  
four," has added to his determination to  
stay young. The most original of his  
maxims is "Read the newspapers to  
keep your mind young." Newspapers  
There is much profundity to be found  
in that bit of advice when it is reflected  
upon. Why especially read the news-  
papers to keep the mind young? Why  
not just as well shut the papers or Cer-  
vantes or Mark Twain? To keep the  
mind young must keep interested in  
what is going on around you. Once you  
give yourself over to pondering ancient  
history—the history of a past that is a  
decade or more old—you get without the  
current of living history. Reading the  
newspapers to keep his mind young—it is  
a great idea.

For only observe how the continually  
changing panorama of life is reflected in  
the newspapers. The situation in social,  
political and industrial affairs is different  
this morning from what it was a week  
ago, not to speak of a year ago. To stay  
young the mind must not only keep tab  
on history as it is being made, but must  
maintain a lively interest in the transac-  
tions and transpositions that are con-  
tinually taking place. Coming events, it  
is said, catch their shadows before. Even  
these advance shadows are apt to show  
in the pages of the newspaper. Keeping  
young-minded is keeping strictly up to  
date.

## IT TAKES A LONG TIME

There is no short-cut to the place we have reached in the lumber  
world.  
But for the up and down of more than 50 years of the trying  
and proving of hundreds of manufacturers we would not now be able  
to offer such uniformly high grade of lumber as we work, recognized  
by those who know as superior to any shown in Washington.

SHINGLES  
EVERY SIZE AND KIND OF WOOD.  
5x20 Heart, No. 2.....\$7.50 per 1,000  
5x20 No. 1 Florida.....8.00 per 1,000  
5x20 Florida No. 1.....8.50 per 1,000  
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AND MANY OTHER SIZES AND KINDS.

The Frank Libbey  
Lumber & Mill Work Co.  
Sixth and New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

## Court Gossip of Interesting Events on Two Continents

(Copyright, 1913, by A. D. Jacobson.)

The most interesting as well as the  
most talked of betrothal in Berlin high-  
life is that of Miss Nancy Leishman, the  
second daughter of the United States  
ambassador to Germany and Mrs. Leish-  
man, to the youthful Herzog (Duke)  
Karl von Croys, by far and away the  
greatest catch of the season not only in  
the Fatherland but on the European con-  
tinent.